

ARTICLE IV. WASTEWATER SERVICE*

*State law references: Establishment of municipal sewerage system, S.C. Code 1976, § 5-31-810.

Sec. 23-101. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approving authority means the city engineer or his duly authorized representative. When the application to discharge involves industrial waste, the permit must be approved by the approving authority and the director of the utilities or his representative.

BOD means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Color means the color of the light transmitted by the waste solution after removing the suspended material, including the pseudo-colloidal particles.

Domestic waste means that liquid from bathrooms, shower rooms, toilet rooms, sinks, kitchens, laundry facilities located in residences, apartments, hotels, motels, restaurants, cafeterias, office buildings, schools and commercial establishments.

Industrial user means any user of the publicly owned treatment works that discharges nondomestic waste.

Industrial waste and other pollutants means any of the following:

- (1) Liquid wastes, other than domestic wastes, resulting from processes or operations employed in industrial establishments;
- (2) Liquid wastes, other than domestic wastes, that are discharged from establishments providing special services; and/or
- (3) Contaminated groundwater.

Normal waste means that waste having a BOD (denoting biochemical oxygen demand) concentration of 200 milligrams per liter or less, and suspended solids concentration of 200 milligrams per liter or less.

Person means any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or municipal corporation other than the city.

pH means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. The stabilized pH of waste will be considered to be a pH which is within the specified pH limits after a sample of the waste has been subjected to aeration.

Properly shredded waste means the organic wastes resulting from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of foods that have been shredded to such degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle being greater than one-half inch in any dimension.

Receiving stream and waters of the state mean all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private,

which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the state or any portion thereof and which receive the discharge from a wastewater treatment plant or are formed by the effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

Sanitary sewer means a sewer intended to receive domestic waste, industrial waste and other waterborne pollutants, except that of the type expressly prohibited by this article.

Sanitary sewerage system means all or any part of the lateral sewers, collecting sewers, district sewers, intercepting sewers, wastewater pumping stations, waste treatment facilities and outfall sewers owned by the city and/or administered by the city.

Significant industrial user means any industrial user subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, or any noncategorical industrial user which:

- (1) Discharges 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewaters);
- (2) Contributes a process wastewater which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity (BOD, TSS, etc.) of the treatment facilities; or
- (3) Has a reasonable potential in the opinion of the approving authority to adversely affect the treatment facilities (inhibition, pass-through of pollutants, sludge contamination or endangerment of treatment personnel).

Significant noncompliance means any of the following:

- (1) Chronic violations in which 66 percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit in a six-month period (any magnitude of exceedance);
- (2) Technical review criteria violations in which 33 percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit by more than 1.4 or 40 percent for conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, and fat, oil and grease) or more than 1.2 or 20 percent for all other pollutants, in a six-month period;
- (3) Any other violation of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) that the control authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference (e.g., slug loads) or pass-through or endangered the health of sewage treatment personnel or the public;
- (4) Any discharge of a public pollutant which has caused imminent endangerment to human health or welfare or to the environment and resulted in action by the approving authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (5) Violations of compliance schedule milestones contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction and attaining compliance by 90 days or more after the schedule date;
- (6) Failure to provide reports for compliance schedules, self-monitoring data or categorical standards (baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports and periodic reports) within 30 days from the due date;
- (7) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (8) Any other violation or group of violations which the approving authority considers to be significant.

Strength of waste means the concentration, expressed in milligrams per liter of BOD, suspended solids or compounds (substances) contained in the liquid waste.

Suspended solids means solids that either float on the surface of or are suspended in water or liquid waste, and which are removable by laboratory filtration.

Testing methods shall be as described in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto.

Unpolluted water or waste means any water or waste containing none of the following: free or emulsified grease or oil; acids or alkalies; phenols or other substances imparting taste and odor in receiving waters; toxic or poisonous substances in suspension, colloidal state or solution; and noxious or odorous gases. Unpolluted water or waste shall contain not more than ten milligrams per liter of BOD. Unpolluted water or waste normally shall include:

- (1) The discharge from rain downspouts and drains.
- (2) The discharge from surface water and stormwater drains.
- (3) The discharge from air conditioning systems.
- (4) Cooling waters containing no free or emulsified greases or oils, no acids or alkalies, no phenols or other substances imparting taste and odor in receiving waters, no toxic or poisonous substances (whether in suspension, in colloidal state or in solution), and no noxious or odorous gases.

Unpolluted water or waste shall also mean any water or waste judged by the bureau of water pollution control of the state to be admissible to streams and watercourses under the jurisdiction of the bureau of water pollution control of the state, and in accordance with the standard of water quality established by the state department of health and environmental control for the particular stream or watercourse into which such unpolluted water or waste is to be discharged.

(Code 1979, § 5-3001; Ord. No. 97-57, 9-17-97)

Cross references: Definitions generally, § 1-2.